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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Proceeding	92047757
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IN THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

KAREN B. DONOVAN,	:	Cancellation No. 92047757
Petitioner,	:	Marks-2791896, 2701247
v.	:	
	:	
COURTNEY L. BISHOP,	:	SUBMISSION OF RITCHIE
Registrant.	:	PRINTED PUBLICATION
	:	EVIDENCE B

TO:

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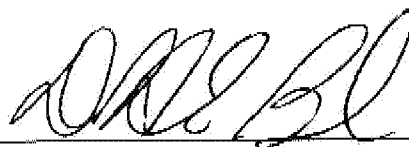
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Petitioner hereby submits the following evidence in connection with the above captioned matter:

PRINTED PUBLICATION AS IDENTIFIED BELOW:

Book authored by Andrew Ritchie and entitled MAJOR TAYLOR The Extraordinary Career of a Champion Bicycle Racer, Copyright 1988 published by Bicycle Books, Inc. and Copyright 1996 published by The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland, with respect to the following pages:
Pages 191-192, 201-202

Date: April 21, 2008



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such an incident could occur. Taylor announced to the press that as going to sue the hotel proprietors for \$10,000 damages, but is no record of his actually having pursued the suit.

the end of the 1901 season, the rising young star Frank Kramer, whom Taylor had fought a long series of bitter, dramatic duels, me champion of America by an extremely narrow margin. Kramer had added 72 points to Taylor's 64 on the national circuit. Taylor returned from France and won thirty points by the time Taylor returned from France and in his championship drive late in the season. Taylor believed that MacFarland who was behind Kramer's victories, managing him, and sharing with him, sharing his prize money, and, above all, scheming with him, sharing his prize money, and, above all, scheming with him. But there was also no doubt that the young, golden-haired rider, who would sub-ly dominate American sprinting in a way that only Zimmerman and Taylor had done before him.

OR SOME TIME, the press had been speculating about Major Taylor's love life. One newspaper claimed that he had "a dusky" whose identity he was anxious to conceal. Rumors circulated, that Taylor himself did nothing to discourage them. When he was in Chicago in 1898, he even fooled his manager, my Sager, into thinking he was married by wiring a telegram, in his sense, to a nonexistent wife.

In fact, there is no indication of any romantic attachment in Taylor's life until the fall of 1900, when, at the height of his fame, he met the young woman who would become his wife. Shortly after winning the championship of America, on Thursday, October 11, 1900, he wrote in his diary - "Daisy Morris" - in the small diary which he used most for jotting down notes about his racing and traveling expenses. We can only speculate whether he met Daisy for the first time that day or whether it was then he decided she mattered to him. What can be said for certain is that this is the first definite evidence of her having come into his life.

Taylor was an extremely eligible young man in 1900, and Daisy Morris was a strikingly beautiful young woman, tall and slim, with light-colored skin, distinguished poise, and a refined manner. The daughter of a black mother and a white father, she was born in Hudson, New York on January 28, 1876, and was thus nearly three years older than Taylor. She was raised alone by her mother, receiving an

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excellent education at the Hudson Academy, a private school. Her mother died when she was only nineteen and she went to Hartford to live with a relative, the Reverend Louis Taylor, a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

In Hartford, Daisy Morris moved in a cultured and educated world. She was prominent in social circles and an ardent worker in the black Amphion Social Club, which was composed of Hartford's best young people. It also put on dramas and concerts, in which she performed.³

In 1897, Rev. Taylor was transferred with his wife and Daisy to Worcester, where, at a social function connected either with the Methodist Church or with Taylor's own church, the John Street Baptist Church, the couple first met.

Although Taylor's status as a professional athlete and his Indiana farm background may have been suspect in the eyes of some of the society people in the privileged black circles in which Daisy Morris moved, those who knew him well did not for a moment question his respectability, his moral character, or his suitability as a partner for a young woman with class and good social standing. In fact, Taylor enjoyed a fine reputation in the black community in New England, Pittsburg, Chicago, Indianapolis, and New York, all places where he had raced and been entertained as the guest of honor at social functions. He had money and a fine house in Worcester and was one of the best-known black men in the United States - a hero to many black people. To Daisy Morris, he appeared as a dashing, exciting person, leading a dramatic, adventurous life. Add to this gentlemanly correctness, and we can imagine that he impressed her as a very exceptional person.

Their relationship blossomed. By the time Taylor left in 1901 for his trip to France, they were engaged, and Daisy received his postcards from all over Europe that summer. When he returned, the courtship resumed, and they were married on March 21, 1902, in Ansonia, Connecticut, with Daisy's uncle, who had by then moved to Ansonia, officiating at the ceremony. After a very brief honeymoon, the couple returned to Taylor's house in Worcester where he had been living with his father since the death of his sister Gertrude two years before. Taylor was preoccupied with preparations for his second European tour, which Daisy thought of as a business trip. She accompanied him to Grand Central Station, then returned to Ansonia to stay with her aunt and uncle until her husband's return. It was a strange and formal way to begin their married life together.

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41 and 42 The elegant
Morris, who became T
wife in March 1902
lower right. 55. Major
around the time of his

was suspended for a year for a foul he committed in a match race in Melbourne which caused Taylor to crash heavily and left him stunned, badly bruised and lacerated, one of the most serious crashes he had ever had. Lawson was forced to cancel his Australian trip and return to Europe, where the following summer he became world champion in London.

Even the Australian riders saw little enough reason to help Taylor increase his already huge earnings, and so the black American star was isolated, left to fend for himself, against a determined opposition. Unless he paid them, shared the prize money with them, they argued, they had no reason to work with him in a race. The climate was much less friendly than the previous year and Floyd MacFarland was responsible for stirring up much of the negative feeling against Taylor among the formerly friendly Australian riders. Commenting on his relationship with Taylor, Iver Lawson told an Australian journalist, "We never speak, and we pass in the street without noticing one another."

And on this second tour of Australia, when he was welcomed so warmly again by loyal spectators, Taylor had to endure racist decisions from some referees. The match races between Taylor and MacFarland and Lawson were exciting but inconclusive, spoiled as they were by bad judges' decisions, refusals to appear and the muddle of frequent official inquiries and the withholding of prize money. When he left Adelaide in April 1904, Taylor swore to the press that he would never return to Australia. "Some of your officials have all along entertained a disgusting prejudice against me," he told the *Adelaide Observer*. "There is no tactful sympathy about them. They have regarded me merely as a revenue-earning machine, nothing more. I could fill up your paper with incidents of how this bias has been displayed."¹⁵

The increased animosity shown towards him by riders and officials, however, only made Taylor more popular with the crowds, who still crammed in to the tracks to enjoy the cut-throat racing between bitter rivals, and they were deeply disappointed by the confusion and chaos that spoiled Australian bicycle racing that year and often made it impossible for Taylor to give the stunning performances for which he was noted.

* MAJOR TAYLOR'S first and only child, a daughter, was born in Sydney, Australia, on May 11, 1904. She was christened Rita Sydney after the city where she was born, and was known thereafter as

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Sydney. Less than a month after her birth, the Taylors set sail for San Francisco on the liner *Sierra* with the Australian champion Don Walker, a staunch Christian who had become a close friend and was on his way to compete in the world championships in England. They left Australia with what the newspapers referred to as "a small menagerie," a kangaroo, several brightly colored parrots, and a cockatoo, which had been taught to cry "Major! Major! Hallo, Boy!"

A rousing farewell in Australia was followed by an icy reception in San Francisco. There, wrote Taylor, "we encountered a new epidemic of Colapophobia. . . . We found it impossible to dine in the restaurants because the management drew the color line, and the same conditions confronted us at the hotels. We made the rounds of the city, only to be refused shelter and in many cases to be actually insulted." Major Taylor, a household name in France and Australia, was a nobody in California.

In the end, at Taylor's suggestion, they resorted to a ruse to be able to eat lunch. Walker went into a restaurant where they had already been refused service and ordered lunch for three, saying that his companions would be coming shortly. When the food was served, he paid the bill and then brought the Taylors in. They were not thrown out. They had planned to rest for a few days in San Francisco, but they were so disgusted with their treatment, they instead left for the East on the midnight sleeper. Such was the respect paid to a great American champion in California.

Don Walker was flabbergasted. "So this is America about which you have been boasting in Australia," Taylor remembered him saying. "From what I have seen of it in the past few days, I cannot understand why you were in such a hurry to get back home here. Do you prefer to live in a country where you are treated like this than to live in my country where you are so well thought of, and where you are treated like a white man, and where many inducements were made you to return to live? I cannot understand this kind of thing." Taylor tried to explain conditions to Walker, he wrote, "but the more I tried to smooth matters over, the more incensed he became."

According to Taylor's daughter Sydney, her parents' experiences in San Francisco were more severe than merely being refused service at hotels and restaurants. She says that a man on the street, mistaking her mother for a white woman, made insulting comments about her living with a black man. She says that Taylor told his wife and Don